

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 16TH, 1897.

NUMBER 11

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.

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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—duty.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co. Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.

11, Rua 1.º de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR

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BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo,

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RODRIGUES & Co.

GROZ, KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers),

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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J. H. Jensen.

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119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

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(Established, 1831.)

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

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Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM CARIOCA,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., L'd.

58, Rua 1.º de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

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WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 300,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

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Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

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To let for 6 months from the 20th inst., spacious well furnished gentleman's residence in best part of the town, bath and every convenience, electric light if desired. Apply at Pecheys, 37, Rua General Camara.

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Exporter of Madeira Wines

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Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

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Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of Knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,
Rs. 15000 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£ 3,660,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£ 35,739).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund £ 670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 1,328,751
Uncalled capital £ 2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março, 2nd floor

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros.

Travellers' Directory.**São Paulo:**

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambó and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.: Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

Petropolis:

Bars leave the Prainha at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6:25 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)
Returning from Petropolis, the "bars" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
On Sundays and holidays the bars leave the Prainha at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Bars leave the Praça das Marinhãs at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilys. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Casimiro Velho (Lamangins) at 8 and 11 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 1:30 and 7 p.m.
On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8, 9:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending, 8:15, 10:05, 11:35 a.m. and 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 45, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 5, rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service—1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service (Thursday, 7:30 p.m.).
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays 7 p.m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. a. Fabricio Cordeiro, Sunday School, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.
JAMES H. ROEDERS, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Pinheiro Imperial 35.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Calves 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Engenho do Riochuelo. Services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, N. 1, Travessa de São Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30 Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—37 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room—35, rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 46, 2º andar, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6 p.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for such diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, carminative, diuretic or regulator for promoting menstruation.

The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood. All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded, registered by post, at the following rates:—Per single box, £2500; per half dozen boxes, £12500; per dozen boxes, £20800.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 72, 1º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Wanted a small, furnished house. Address: W. Office of this paper.

A young man, newly arrived from London, with a practical knowledge of Portuguese, Spanish & French seeks employment. Had a commercial education. Will any one be kind enough to recommend him to a place. Letters to G. Y. Murphy, Royal Hotel.

To be let for 6 months a furnished house on the praia de leauray in front of the Indian's Head: healthiest situation in Rio & excellent for sea bathing. The train passes the door; for further information apply to this office.

TO LET

a gentlemen large furnished residence with stables, garden and orchard in one of the most beautiful spots of S. Domingos, close to the Praia das Flechas. Apply at Pechers, 57, Rua General Camara.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara as to the following:

BWELL, M., who is supposed to have left Paris for Brazil some ten years ago. Information as to his whereabouts is greatly desired by a member of his family.

BAKRY, David, —Jockey, who died May 1, 1896, at No. 34 Rua Jorge Rudge, Villa Isabel. Information is desired as to the estate of the deceased.

IRLEY, Henry de Souza —Employed in the British Consulate in the year 1858 (Robert Hesketh, Esq., Consul); disappeared from Rio in the last week of March, 1857. Information desired as to his subsequent movements or death.

MACRAIL, William—Who died in August, 1885, while employed at the mill of Messrs. Morris & Co., of Juiz de Fora, leaving a son and daughter who were placed under the care of Mr. Culvert, at that time Manager of Messrs. Laranja & Silva's mill in the Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro. Information is desired as to the present whereabouts of the children.

February 13th, 1897.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Guayaquil telegram of the 2nd says that the Ecuador government is about to raise a foreign loan of one million pounds.

—The recent elections in Chili appear to have resulted in substantial gains for the conservatives. The president will again have a hostile congress and the country will be denied the benefit of a harmonious government.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—According to the message recently presented to the Uruguayan congress, the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was \$1,670,419.63.

—According to some of the Montevideo papers official "interventions" had been established at the postoffice as well as at the telegraph offices. A weaker and more cowardly measure could not be devised.

—The *Buenos Aires Standard* records with tears in its eyes (a newspaper ought to be satisfied with dots to its i's) the collapse of the Young Men's Christian Association in Buenos Aires. Either it was too good, or Buenos Aires too bad, for the two have been unable to get on together. —Montevideo Times.

—On Saturday as the P. S. N. Co's *Orellana* was leaving the port she ran into the *prova* of the *La Plata* of the Messageries Maritimes, breaking away part of the wood work below the water line. The *La Plata* which was getting ready to start, was consequently delayed, and after suffering provisional repairs, was able to leave yesterday. Her mails were taken forward by the *Orellana* which waited for them to be transferred and to make the necessary declarations. —Montevideo Times, Mar. 4.

—The import and export valuations in Uruguay for the last eight years were as follows:

year	import	export	total
1889..	\$ 36,823,863	\$25,954,107	\$62,777,970
1890..	32,363,627	29,985,519	61,450,146
1891..	18,978,420	26,998,270	45,976,690
1892..	18,404,296	25,951,819	44,356,115
1893..	19,671,610	27,681,373	47,352,983
1894..	23,800,369	33,479,511	57,279,880
1895..	25,386,106	32,543,643	57,929,750
1896..	25,539,184	30,403,083	55,942,267

—Mr. John Bladen, who for some 16 years has been one of the principal and most valuable members of the staff of the *Buenos Aires Herald*, and has been closely identified with its history and policy, has severed his connection with that paper in order to accept the editorship of the *Times of Argentina*. We congratulate the latter on the acquisition, for Mr. Bladen is one of the soundest and most able journalists in the River Plate, and his long experience gives him an invaluable knowledge of all local affairs, such as hardly any other English journalist here possesses. —Montevideo Times.

—To-morrow, March 1, Sr. Lidiarte Borda completes the third year of his presidential term. We have generally marked these presidential anniversaries by a descriptive or retrospective article, but we may well be excused the task on the present occasion for only too obvious reasons. The effect of his three years of government may be summed up in the following words:—one of the most intense political and economical crises that the republic has ever known, complete divorce between the government and all classes of the people, and at our gates a civil war the effects of which are dreaded by all, but which he and his advisers refuse to take a single step to avert. This tells as much as if we added a whole page of commentaries, so we say no more. —Montevideo Times, Feb. 28.

—Telegrams and despatches received from Florida announce that practically all the police force of the department, including the urban picket of 80 men, have risen and pronounced in favor of the revolution. With the neighbors who have joined them they are 400 to 500 strong, and are well armed, having recently received supplies from the government. The *jeff politico* Sr. Remigio Castellanos has been obliged to abandon the department and is on his way to the capital, being expected last night. The telegraph lines are reported as cut in several parts of Florida and of the north, of the republic. Not only the telegraphs but also the telephone lines to the interior are now placed under censorship. The press gangs are said to be again at work in Montevideo. —Montevideo Times, March 4.

—A very serious and apparently well-founded report is that nearly all General Muniz's forces, one of the bodies on which the President most relied, have deserted to the "blancos" taking with them a large supply of arms and ammunition. Out of 600 men, General Muniz has arrived at Melo with, one account says 100, and another only 30. This has caused great consternation in official circles. There are also numerous reports of minor desertions from the official military or police forces in various parts of the frontier, whilst many of the working classes are crossing to join the "blancos" and educators are helping them with arms, horses, provisions, and money. These reports may be exaggerated, but they tend to show the little sympathy that is felt for the government cause. The volunteers which constitute a large part of the official forces on the frontier are said to be discontented, poorly uniformed and half-trained. This will not constitute good fighting material. —Montevideo Times, Feb. 28.

THE URUGUAYAN C.A.G.

On the 9th inst. the *Montevideo Times* published the following announcement:

"The government of Uruguay having again issued a decree restricting the liberty of the press, we are compelled for the present to abstain from all political comments and from publishing any news concerning the present political situation except what is circulated officially."

The official reasons given for this shameful restriction are:

"3. That the truly revolutionary attitude of a part of the press, which combats the government by all the violent and licentious means in its power, predicated its overthrow, defaming the public powers, circulating false news which fomented and encourages the insurrectional movement, and thus constituting itself a powerful auxiliary of this movement, becomes evidently irreconcilable with the grave situation of the country and with all the measures which it is necessary for the executive to take for the restoration of order and to save the country and institutions thus criminally threatened."

The terms of the decree relating to the press are made as comprehensive as possible and are as follows:

"Art. 3.—The ministry of government shall issue a circular to the *fejeturas politicas* in order that, the same day, they shall caution the proprietors and administrators of printing offices and the editors of periodicals, that from this date and until further orders, they shall absolutely abstain from commenting on the present political situation, and from publishing in any manner news arising from private sources concerning movement of armed forces, confining themselves solely to the official publications which the authority will make by means of a special bulletin."

It is equally forbidden to the press to make any personal or political attack on the persons composing the public powers of the nation."

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... 750,000
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Curre & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1889 by the "Direction der Direktion Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 550.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
 M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agros and correspondents.

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Kraus-Petersen, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 595, of 19th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Parnambuco, Pará, Bangua
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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From the Ceylon Observer, January 18th.

COFFEE PLANTING IN BRAZIL.

Mr. G. A. Talbot, who returned to the island on Saturday, was good enough to give an *Observer* representative some interesting particulars regarding the Dumont Coffee Company estates, which he has been visiting. In reply to questions, Mr. Talbot said:—"The property of the company consists of about 14,000 acres in bearing. It is situated about 1,500 feet above the sea level; but you must remember that that it is not the same as 1,500 feet in Ceylon, for here coffee land is only about 7 degrees north of the equator, and in Brazil, the company's property is about 25 degrees to the south of the line. Consequently, the Brazilian climate is much more temperate, resembling that of Arabia. Yes, the estate is planted with *Arabica*. As regards the location of the estate, it is situated in San Paulo state, about 300 miles distant from the town of that name. A railway runs from San Paulo to within 13 miles of the company's property; and between the terminus and the estate, we have a railway of our own. This railway is of 2 feet gauge."

Can you give me any figures as to the cost of haulage, working expenses, etc.?" "I cannot give you any precise figures, but it certainly answers very well and works economically. We also run passengers over the railway; the carriages are entered from the ends, and are fairly comfortable. The goods wagons are of the ordinary bogie type. I cannot work out the cost of transport per cwt. but I know that in the aggregate the cost is low as compared with the cost of similar transport in Ceylon. Santos is our market, from which the coffee is shipped."

What about the yield per acre?

"I think I am safe in saying that the average yield per acre is about 11 cwt. People in the district think that the labour supply is sufficient; but, according to Ceylon ideas, there are not enough of labourers. The labourers are principally Italians. They are not indentured. I believe you have to requisition the Brazilian government for labourers and they assist in some way in bringing them over. I went to see some of the agents in Genoa on my way out, and they told me, if I went through this form, they could send me as many as I wanted. The bulk of the Italian labourers are peasants from the plains of Lombardy, with blue eyes and fair hair and many of them fine looking men and women. They do not pick so well as we did with Tamils in Ceylon."

Can Europeans perform manual labour in the open without injury to health?

"Oh yes! the property is just outside the tropics and the climate is very healthy; the daily pay is something over three shillings per head."

Does not this high rate of pay largely increase the cost of production?

"No, because there is so little cultivation. The cost is about thirteen shillings per cwt. All the cultivation we have to do is hoeing and picking and the yield per acre being large, it makes the cost per cwt. much cheaper than it was in Ceylon. In Brazil we do none of the pruning, draining, handling and other odds and ends which were done by Ceylon planters."

Does the absence of pruning not cause the bushes to deteriorate?

"Pruning appears to be unnecessary seeing the large yields we are getting. Draining can be dispensed with as the rainfall is not heavy. There was no rain gauge available but I should say the rainfall was about 70 inches a year."

What about the temperature?

"I fancy it would average about 70 degrees. Picking begins in April and goes on till about the end of August. There is a good deal of machinery on the estate but the curing is not nearly so well done as it is here. However, we hope that by introducing Ceylon methods, we will be able to improve the quality very much, and to get a very much better price. In Ceylon, as most people know, we pull the coffee when it

is ripe, pulp it, dry it, and then, what they call, peel it, whereas in Brazil they pulp only a very small proportion; they let it dry in the cherry and then hull it with a huller. The result is that the husk being on the coffee so long takes off what is called the 'colour' or quality and it gives an inferior flavour, as a sort of fermentation goes on. What we propose to do is first to get the picking carefully done, and by introducing Ceylon methods and Ceylon machinery we hope to get a better sort of coffee. That cannot be done at once but it can be done by degrees. There will be a little difficulty in getting the men to adopt the new methods; and, probably, they will want higher wages for more careful picking, and in that way it will increase the cost of production, no doubt, but we hope it will give us something like Ceylon coffee. As I have said, people on the estate say we have all the labour we want and that we can get as many as we like, which is very satisfactory as the introduction of new methods will necessitate a larger labour force. In saying that much less cultivation was necessary in Brazil than in Ceylon I forgot to mention that all the weeding is done with the hoe and not by hand picking, the work being done about five times a year. In Ceylon owing to the heavy rainfall, hoeing is impossible as the soil would be washed away. In Brazil no such difficulty presents itself and consequently the expense of weeding is very much less. The coffee bushes grow about 12 feet high, but they are not so lanky as those in Ceylon because of the more temperate climate of Brazil. The Italians have a comparatively easy time. When they are not required by the estate they cultivate maize in the coffee fields for themselves. The maize they use for fattening pigs, and they contrive to make a good deal of money out of it. In some of the young coffee fields you can scarcely see the coffee for maize."

Does it not smother the coffee and exhaust the soil?" "It is said not to injure it and the soil seems so rich as to be able to grow both. I, however, do not like it, and I hope we shall be able to stop, to some extent at least, maize being planted among the coffee."

What about the cost of weeding?

"Weeding is done by contract, 80 milreis being paid for 1,000 trees, that is about £1 per acre."

Have you ordered any machinery from Ceylon?" "At present there is no Ceylon machinery on the estate. The machinery is by Lidgetwood, a Glasgow firm, which competes with Messrs. Walker. Now that we are going to adopt Ceylon methods, we shall certainly use Walker's peelers and pulpers."

What about power?

"Steam is used, but at two or three points on the estate water power is available."

Have you any black labour?

"Not much. There are a few negroes about. A most extraordinary thing about that part of Brazil is that the slaves who were only emancipated some eight years ago are hardly to be seen anywhere. Where they have gone to I don't know. Most of them I fancy have drifted into the large towns and others have squatted on waste land."

What about the future of the company?

"I am very hopeful of the future of the company and the best test of its continued prosperity is found in the fact that in the London market the shares are readily saleable."

Does not the prosperity of the company depend on the stability of the government? What are your views on this subject?"

"I do not think the present republic is a very stable government; as a matter of fact, they were talking about a revolution when I was there. But a revolution in Brazil makes very little difference to property, especially if it is landed property, though it might be somewhat serious if the currency was disturbed. I consulted a man of some position—the

manager of a large English bank—on the subject telling him that one of the things urged against subscribing to the company was the unsettled state of the country, and he said—'Nonsense, landed property, house property, real property is perfectly sound and one need not fear anything.' I also asked a leading lawyer—a man of standing in his profession—and he said since the Brazilians had to pay the large indemnities to Italians they had been very careful to guard the rights of foreigners. Personally the Brazilians are a pleasant people to have dealings with."

Mr. T. L. Villiers of Yoxford, Dimbula, will take charge of the estates and he sails for England in the *Malta* on 17th Feb. No doubt Ceylon methods under his direction will have beneficial results. Mr. Villiers is to be congratulated on this important appointment.

REGARDING the proposed new piers at New York for ocean steamers the *Maritime Register* of January 13th says: The dock board will remove some six solid squares of buildings containing eighty-six houses. As soon as these are removed work will be begun by the dock board on the construction of the proposed new piers for ocean steamships. These piers will be from 575 to 725 feet in length and from 85 to 125 feet in width. Applications have already been received for the rental of these piers from the Cunard, White Star and Atlas lines of steamers.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 16TH, 1897.

THE extraordinarily confusing and contradictory accounts received of the fight at Canudos, Bahia, still render it impossible to give accurate information of that unfortunate affair. The first account given is probably as correct as any, but happily the loss of life was not so great as at first indicated. The fugitives are coming in daily, and many who were supposed dead have reported at headquarters. In all probability the number of the missing will be still further reduced. It is surprising, however, to note how widely contradictory the reports are. Of the government force, the number of men engaged is variously stated to have been 700 to 1,600, and the number of men who have reported is now placed at 500. Of the three battalion commanders, two were killed (Moreira Cesar and Tamarindo) and the third (Souza Menezes) was painfully wounded in the buttock. Of the other officers the great majority have reported for duty. It would seem that the attack was not only ill-advised, but was contrary to instructions. Had the government forces secured a strong position and undertaken to punish the enemy with their artillery and long range rifles before assaulting the town, the result might have been different.

THE government is now employing every effort to retrieve the disaster, and will send a large and well equipped force to the scene of disturbance as quickly as possible. It is expected that at least 15 battalions will be sent and that the expedition will number not less than 8,000 men. Several of these battalions are drawn from Rio Grande where they have already seen some service and may be relied upon to stand under fire. It is expected, also, that several "patriotic battalions" would go to the front, but there is now a movement on foot to keep them here in garrison, where they are not wanted. An element of weakness, in our opinion, is the large number of impressed recruits which the government is preparing to send to the front. These men are largely taken from the vagrant and criminal classes and can not be relied upon. They will not know how to use their arms, nor will they be sufficiently disciplined to stand steady under fire. The fanatics are evidently desperate fighters and the government will need its best men to overcome them. Green recruits from the city are certainly not the kind of soldiers to send against them. The executive has already opened a special credit of two thousand contos to meet these urgent expenses, no small part of which will flow into questionable channels. As the case now stands, the government is compelled to face a very serious difficulty. The talk about a monarchist conspiracy is, in our opinion, rank absurdity. Counselheiro and his followers are calling themselves monarchists simply because they are fighting a republican government, but those who know the *serido*, also know that they would just as loudly call themselves re-

publicans were they fighting a monarchist government. They are essentially freebooters and will fight anything and everything which offends their perfect freedom of action. The danger threatening the government, however, lies in the possibility of this local insurrection spreading and taking on a political character. The whole *serido* from Minas to Piahy is apparently in sympathy with Counselheiro, and another victory over the government forces might imply the loss of Bahia and the whole *serido*, which in turn would involve a civil war of many years duration. The government must therefore act cautiously as well as vigorously, in order to avoid another defeat. And more particularly is this necessary because of the lawless elements in the cities who stand ready to make a defeat an excuse for rioting and assassination. The credit of Brazil is far more imperilled by such acts of violence and lawlessness, than even by an open insurrection against the republic, which is not at all likely to occur unless promoted by further insurrectionary successes in Bahia.

As we were about to send our last issue to press some of our friends advised us strongly not to include an editorial in regard to the Canudos defeat and the disorders in this city on the 7th when the news of that disaster became known. We had written what we considered to be a very moderate comment on the situation, but as we had frankly charged the Jacobins with inciting the criminal violence which we had witnessed, our friends thought that this would serve only to excite them against ourselves. We finally accepted the advice and withdrew the article, but as we like to have our personal friends know our opinions, be they right or wrong, we had a few copies struck off on slips for private distribution. Barely a dozen copies had been given out in this city, when one of them fell into the hands of the *Republica* on Friday. Supposing that they had a monarchist bomb-shell, the mischief-making editor of that sheet had the article translated for the next morning's issue, to which a personal attack on ourselves served as an introduction. Of course the exploded episode over the *Times* telegrams of October last was brought forward, and the government was indirectly urged to expel us from the country. Although the editor of the *Republica* is in no position to discuss the point, he asserts that in no civilized country of the world would we be permitted to do what we have done! As we belong to one of the most civilized countries of the world, and a republic at that, we may be permitted to tell the editor of the *Republica* that his ignorance on this point is only equalled by his assurance in referring to it. When he knows what civilization means, then he can talk about it. But we can assure him at the outset that it does not mean the wrecking of opposition newspaper offices, nor the murder of opposition journalists, nor the persecution of political opponents, nor the expulsion of foreign correspondents and editors because of inconvenient though truthful criticisms, nor the publication of slanderous insinuations for the purpose of exciting mobs against such persons, nor the shooting of prisoners without trial, nor the intimidation of officials into doing illegal acts. If the editor of the *Republica* wishes it, we can tell him of a great many things which go to make a nation civilized, of which he has apparently never heard.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Goschen in reply to enquiries declared in the house that the British fleet was not only superior in number to that of France and Russia combined but also in speed. This is equally satisfactory whether we are chasing the enemy or showing a clean pair of heels. Bare superiority, however, will not suffice. England must be ready if necessary to lick half a dozen such fleets if she would continue to rule the seas. «Britannia needs no bulwarks, no towers along the steep» is a pretty and comforting sentiment, but will cease to be a fact immediately that her superiority on the ocean deep can be disputed by any possible combination. Englishmen know and feel this to be true and it is on that account they take

such profound interest in their navy and are always ready to loosen their purse strings to keep it up to the mark.

Oon Paul is at it again. The old man can't let well alone and has gone to Bloemfontein to capture some new treason with his great and good friend of the Orange Free State. One day he will go too far and wake up to find John Bull's patience exhausted, his country annexed and Boer rule in Africa a thing of the past. Says an old rhyme "the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much," a characteristic which with others, good, bad and indifferent, seem to have been inherited by their descendants in S. Africa. At least, Kruger has the cable states, made up his mind to exact an indemnity of a round million for the Jameson raid, but refuses to listen at all to the complaints of the Johannesburgers, who he swears, have nothing to complain of at all.

The faithful and devout Commons have thrown out by a large majority the bill for separation of Church and State, although many of them as Oscar Wilde says in his play will never get nearer to a Church than the Churchyard.

The Queen has left England for her annual visit to Nice where she means to get herself into nice order for the diamond jubilee. The old lady had an enthusiastic welcome in France and was visited by President Faure, but they failed to settle the affairs of the world as foreigners imagine to be the habit of the Queen whenever she goes abroad.

Mr. Balfour in answer to a question from Sir W. Harcourt informed the House that the government had not and could not adopt any definite course as regards Crete without consulting parliament. That the Commons probably knew already as also that though the country might not be irrevocably committed it is possible for any government to go so far as to make it difficult and dangerous to draw back. Lord Salisbury however had better be cautious over this matter; he again sacrifices the Cretan Christians to Turkish interests as in 1868 he will have the G. O. M. down on him for a certainty, backed probably by the sentiment of the whole British nation.

The object of Oon Paul's visit to Bloemfontein has at length leaked out; it is to contract an alliance with that state. By the London convention of 1884 the Transvaal is a vassal state owing allegiance to England, and can, therefore, hold no direct relations with foreign powers. Kruger has lately shown symptoms of an intention of declaring his independence of England, and only lately applied directly to the postal union. To be on the safe side the governor of the Cape Colony has applied to the home authorities for a reinforcement of that garrison. Sooner or later the struggle between English and Boers must come; and when it does there can be little doubt how well Lord Salisbury will have the better of the Boers who will have their own pigheadedness to thank if the Transvaal is finally annexed to the British empire. We shall like to see what bumptious William will do when the row really commences; send some more telegrams probably, et proclama nihil. It's a long cry from Berlin to Pretoria. And a bad wet road.

UNITED STATES.

The first cabinet council of the new government has been held and reported relations to be excellent with Spain. It is stated that more than 600 U. States citizens languish in Spanish prisons subject to all kinds of cruelty; neither the threats nor promises of the U. States have yet availed to obtain their liberty. It is interesting to observe the attitude of Uncle Sam in this matter and compare it with that of G. Britain not very long ago when he bearded the British lion in his den, and brought that noble but degenerate beast to his marrow bones. To-day a gentle growl from the Castilian representative of the species seems sufficient to frighten the noble American eagle into fits. Uncle Sam comes in for practice has become an excellent hand at bluff. The attempt so successful with England, which has something to lose, failed miserably with Spain, to whom a war with the U. States amounts to heads I win, tails you lose.

At the most she could only lose Cuba, which must go some day, and retire with honor from an unequal contest.

SPAIN, CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

As if revolt in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico were not enough, the Carlists are stirring up strife in Spain itself. Hitherto the movement is not of much importance, tho' there is no knowing to what misery, taxation and conscription may drive the people some day or other.

In the Philippines the struggle is assuming the self same character as in Cuba, and the Spaniards with all their official victories seem to get no further ahead. The population of the four hundred islands that constitute the Philippine archipelago is about 7,000,000, the fighting part of which must be shortly exterminated if we are to believe the reports of Spanish generals as regards the number of killed and wounded, monotonous in their uniformity. It is wonderful that any fighting men at all are left in Cuba after such a series of bloody victories; unless the rebels like the dragons teeth of mythology spring from their ashes increased a thousand fold.

The curious part about these victories is that each one entails reinforcements; General Polavieja has asked for 20,000 more men to quench rebellion in Manila. Before long the whole male population of Spain will be concentrated in Cuba and the Philippines.

General Polavieja commander of the Spanish forces in the Philippines is sick in bed and is to be relieved by Gen. Primo Rivera.

General Weyler has offered 10,000 men from

his garrison for the Philippines, which seems under the circumstances something like the Irishman's cutting off a piece from the foot end of his blanket and sewing it on the top to make it stretch.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Italian prisoners are leaking back from Chio (Abyssinia), 400 having arrived at Zeiluh. Italy's first attempt at a colonial empire was not a happy one. Japan has determined to be the cock of the walk in peace as in war in the far East, the Great Britain of the Pacific. The Japanese parliament is now discussing the adoption of a gold standard for its coinage, whereby it will perhaps throw away the substantial advantages afforded by the depreciation of silver to grasp at the shadow of assimilating its coinage to those of European countries; a dangerous experiment in a country that imports more than it exports, and has no accumulation of foreign investments to make good the deficit.

In Montevideo the government as usual has intervened in the telegraph, and no news is to be obtained of the progress of the revolution. No news in this case may be regarded as good news, and that the revolution is making head way. It is reported from Rio Grande that the revolutionists have taken Santa Rosa and Paysandu, important towns on the Uruguay.

The elections in Chili have resulted in the return of a Chamber with as many parties as Joseph's coat had colors. Twenty Brazuristas, 29 conservatives, 19 Balanecidistas for deputies and 12 conservatives, 10 Balanecidistas, 6 Brazuristas, and 2 radicals for the senate are likely to make things lively in the Chilian parliament, and government next door is impossible. The Balanecista party is slowly but surely regaining ground, and history will yet do justice to the brave man that stood fearlessly in the breach, determined to do his duty to his country and democracy in spite of the oligarchy that so long monopolized government in Chili. The clock may be put back, but the march of time and progress cannot be stopped altogether in Chili or elsewhere. Sooner or later the *proletas* must be admitted to a share in the government and the oligarchy in Chili become a thing of the past. That will be the true apotheosis of Balanecista.

The Emperor of Germany is experiencing great trouble in getting his little bill for the increase of the navy through the Reichstag, and already commences to threaten dissolution. He will probably get his way and add a few more straws to the patient camel's back.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

One hundred members of Parliament have wired assuring Greece of their sympathy and support. It would have been far better had they kept their sympathy to themselves, or expressed it in the only manner in which it could be of any real benefit, in the House itself. If our foreign policy is to become material for factions opposition in parliament to the best and most venerable traditions of parliament politics must indeed have deteriorated in England.

The Greek squadron has abandoned Crete in pursuit of two Turkish war vessels, an act of war that only the decrepitude of the Unspeakable One can contemplate without proceeding to a formal declaration of war.

The British consul at Cana has succeeded in rescuing 400 Moslems besieged by the rebels in Kardano. Whilst conveying them to Cana they were ruthlessly attacked by the rebels, who seem to respect neither counts, women or children; to protect their embarkment the foreign warships were again obliged to bombard the rebels.

It is not to be wondered at that Germans are not so popular as they might be at Athens, but we scarcely think that the Greeks will improve their cause by attacks on individual Germans.

The Athenian cabinet has as yet sent no categorical reply to the note of the powers, and seems to be employing the method common in the East of procrastination and evasion so successfully employed by Turkey in its relations with the powers.

Divide et imperat. If by delays Greece can only split up the concert of Europe she has, she imagines, a better chance of getting what she wants. That she will succeed, at least in the first part of her programme, seems not unlikely, as there is said to be already a split in the councils as regards the manner Greece is to be disposed of, Russia, Germany, and Austria insisting on the immediate blockade of Greek ports, to which England, France and Italy object.

The latest proposal is that each of the powers send 2,000 men to Crete under the command of Prince Waldemar of Denmark. A better method of putting them all by the ears it would be difficult to imagine. With such divergence of national policies and interests and individual sympathies and antipathies it is impossible that harmony would be long maintained. A sample of what would probably occur is offered by the constant squabbles that are even now reported between English and Italian officers.

A couple of thousand years ago or so, St. Paul visited Crete and after mature experience decided that Cretans were liars. Since then they have elevated the practice to a fine art and added Rape, Rape, Rascality of every kind, Mussulmans or Christians they are all much the same, and not worth the world of trouble they are costing Europe. It is a pity that the only cure for such distressful countries, 21 hours submersion in the blue waters of the Mediterranean is impracticable.

Let us thank heaven for even small mercies and that we live not in Crete but in Rio, which in spite of Jacobins and other little drawbacks must be heavenly in comparison.

SCRUTATOR.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A fire at Desterro on the 12th inst. destroyed property valued at 200,000.

—In Sao Paulo a "Moreira Cesar" battalion is being organized to go to Bahia.

—A Bahia telegram says that out of 200 policemen that went into the fight at Canudos not over 50 escaped.

—The 27th battalion of infantry, 280 strong, arrived at Pernambuco from Parahyba on the 12th inst. on its way to Bahia.

—Of the 58 persons arrested at Benfica near Ribeirão Preto 33 arrived at S. Paulo on the 10th inst. guarded by 50 policemen.

—From Pernambuco 100 policemen have been sent to Petrolin to prevent supplies from reaching Antonio Conselheiro from that place.

—There has been another fight in Pernambuco between the governor's nephew and partisans of Congressman-elect Affonso Costa.

—A Sergipe telegram says that the 200 soldiers that had been stationed at Geremoabo left that place on the 11th inst. for Aracaju.

—The S. Paulo *Paleta* claims to have received information that 500 persons have gone to join Antonio Conselheiro from the west of São Paulo.

—On the 10th inst. there arrived at Bahia from Quiquindas 4 officers, 51 soldiers and one civilian who had been wounded in the fight at Canudos.

—On the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock a. m. the transport *Carlos Gomes*, with Gen. Cantuaria and the 5th regiment of artillery on board, arrived at Bahia.

—The police authorities of Rezende in the state of Rio de Janeiro are accused by the Jacobins of having rejoiced over the death of Moreira Cesar; that the war department has received information that several bodies of men have left Piauí for the purpose of joining Antonio Conselheiro.

—The number of government troops that took part in the engagement at Canudos was 1,600. The number of the followers of Conselheiro is not known.

—On the 11th inst. a police force again went to Dr. Theodoro de Salles's plantation near Araraquara, and once more returned without having accomplished anything.

—The school boys of the S. Paulo Polytechnic school have decided to drape their flag and have telegraphed to the government that it can count upon their support in every emergency.

—The epidemic of yellow fever has greatly increased at Jaldi, São Paulo. On the 9th inst. there were 16 cases under treatment in the epidemic hospital, and 5 cases in private houses.

—An epidemic of "remittent fever, with typhoid symptoms" is raging at Iporanga, São Paulo. It is said to be similar to the fever which caused 200 victims in the village of Itararé some years ago.

—There promises to be some confusion in the patriotic volunteer army of the future, for "Moreira Cesar" battalions are being organized in S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro (city), Rio de Janeiro (state) and Pará.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 8th says that 58 armed *jacuquas* (freedomers) had been captured at Benfica, near Ribeirão Preto. It is said that they belong to the band of Manuel João Brando, and were on their way to Bahia.

—In São Paulo the aldermen have achieved the heroic sacrifice of substituting the old and well known names of two business streets, Rua Direita and Rua de S. Bento, by those of "Rua Marechal Floriano Peixoto" and "Rua Coronel Moreira Cesar."

—Dr. Blavages Queiroz has resigned the office of chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro and has been succeeded by Dr. Oscar de Magalhães Soares. This change is ascribed to a question of local politics in the municipal district of Rio Bonito.

—A telegram of the 10th inst. from Bahia states that Monte Sauto has been abandoned by the government troops. It appears that Maj. Cunha Mattos had previously succeeded in assembling at that place about 100 fugitives from the engagement at Canudos.

—Telegrams from Sergipe state that, in consequence of the system of terrorizing adopted by the dominant party at the capital, Padre Olympio, Dr. Leandro Maciel and other leaders of the opposition to Col. Valladao have been obliged to absent themselves.

—According to a telegram published in the *Journal do Commercio* in Bahia some days ago for the purpose of discussing the question of deposing the governor of the state. It seems that there was opposition to the idea and that consequently it was not carried into execution.

—When Police Lieutenant Soares reached Araraquara under arrest on the 12th inst. he was received with hostile demonstrations by the crowd assembled at the station, having been already hissed at S. Carlos do Pinhal as he passed through that place. He is accused of complicity in the lynching at Araraquara on the 6th ult.

—According to the report issued by the São Paulo bureau of statistics there were 10,184 marriages, 52,123 births and 36,215 deaths in the state in the year 1895. In the same year there arrived at the port of Santos 55,087 immigrants, of whom 68,799 were Italians, 15,912 Portuguese, 10,663 Spaniards and 1,813 of other nationalities.

—On the 12th a 2nd-class passenger jumped from the window of a coach just as the train had passed the Campo Limpo tunnel on the S. Paulo railway. The train was stopped and returned to the spot, where it was found that the man's arms and legs had been cut off. He had 450 in his pockets and the papers found were in the Syrian language.

—A Bahia telegram of the 8th inst., published in the *Fris* of last Thursday, states that Moreira Cesar was killed, not, as had been first reported, in the first day's fight at Canudos, but during the retreat on the 2nd day. The *Paiz* forgets Maj. Cunha Mattos's statement that he verified Moreira Cesar's death on the morning of the 4th before the retreat.

—A recent telegram from Bahia estimates at 600 the total loss of the government troops at Canudos. It is evident, however, that the estimate is purely conjectural, for the government troops having been completely routed and dispersed, there is no way of ascertaining how many were killed and wounded. And, as many of the fugitives will probably never make their appearance, we presume that the actual loss in killed and wounded will never be known.

—A telegram of the 10th inst. states that on that day 280 soldiers of the 16th battalion of infantry and 80 of the 5th battalion of siege artillery left Bahia for Quiquindas. Military engineers went with them for the purpose of fortifying that place. According to a telegram received by the *Journal do Commercio* a committee was appointed by the Bahia military club to ask the commanders of the troops not to go to Quiquindas, where, it was asserted, their lives would be sacrificed. The Bahia military club has a very queer idea of military discipline, to say the least.

—On the 9th inst. the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, whose printing office was wrecked by jacobins on the 7th, issued a single page number, denouncing the outrage, ascribing it to the police and the Campos Salles government, and promising to resume publication as soon as new material could be received. Copies of this issue were eagerly sought for at 1,000 a number, and even 5,000 were paid in some instances. At the same time the newspapers were finding it slow work to sell the poor old *Paiz* at 100 reis. The courage and spirit of the *Commercio* are a good augury for the future. The press should not tamely submit to such outrages.

—Recent telegrams from the governor of Pará state that the conflicts on the Juruamirim have arisen from long-standing feuds between Brazilian and Peruvian rubber-gatherers. The affair has no political importance whatever. The Peruvians, who had been ejected by the Brazilians, applied to Col. Barba a few months ago for assistance, but that official told them that they must take care of themselves, as the government could not interfere in the dispute, the territory being contested ground. It appears that the Peruvians then mustered and have in turn driven the Brazilians out. The latter now want the Brazilian government to interfere.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The castilistas in Rio Grande, like other jacobins elsewhere, have received with demonstrations of hatred and intolerance towards their opponents the news of the defeat of the government troops at Canudos. In the meetings held and in the crowds that assembled in the streets at Porto Alegre there were repeatedly heard shouts of "death to Silveira Martins and Ruy Barbosa" and others of a similar character. In the speech made by Pinto da Rocha the same intolerant spirit was displayed. Against the federalist organ, *Reforma*, there were hostile demonstrations and threats of violence. On the 11th inst. Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, editor-in-chief of that paper, hurriedly took passage and left Porto Alegre on the steamer *Cometa*.

The castilistas have taken steps to organize a jacobin club.

Marshal Augusto Cesar da Silva, president of the federalist executive committee, has telegraphed to President Prudente de Moraes, expressing regret at the loss of life at Canudos and offering to aid the government in suppressing anarchy.

The troops ordered to leave Bahia are making preparations to leave. The 15th battalion of infantry took passage on the 10th inst. on board the steamer *Haipara*.

The 31st battalion arrived at Rio Grande from Bagé on the 13th inst. on its way to Rio de Janeiro, whence it will proceed to Bahia.

Pinheiro Machado, who has just returned to Porto Alegre from S. Paulo, made on the 12th a speech in which he asserted that the federalists, the unionists and the parliamentarians are all monarchists in disguise.

The news received in Rio Grande from Uruguay is favorable to the Blanco revolutionists. Rafael Cabada has sent a telegram to the *Reforma* contradicting the report that he had offered assistance to the Uruguayan government. The Uruguayan revolution, the alleged monarchist plots in Brazil and the war against the fanatics of Canudos are, he says, matters that do not concern the federalists, whose sole object is to free their state from the tyrant that oppresses it. If any party in Rio Grande is meddling in Uruguayan affairs, it is the castilista party.

Letters received from Montevideo show signs of having been opened.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The superintendent of the São Paulo railway has offered gratuitous transportation on that line for all articles sent for the relief of the fever-stricken town of Itá.

—Last year the cars of the S. Christóvão tramway company carried 20,021,587 paying passengers. The receipts of the company amounted to 2,857,266\$820 in 1896, against 2,335,935\$60 in 1895. Against the expenses of 1,989,107\$69 last year against 1,967,713\$709 in the previous year. The dividends paid last year to shareholders amounted to 801,620\$000, that is at the rate of 13\$500 per share of 200\$.

LOCAL NOTES

— There are 32 senators of the time of the empire still living.

— Gen. Bernardo Vaques, ex-minister of war, was again on the sick list last week.

— Pinheiro Machado evidently thinks that the only republicans are those who wish a dictatorial government.

— The cruiser *Andrada* arrived here on the morning of the 11th and was promptly subjected to inspection with orders to be ready for service in twenty-four hours.

— The Tiradentes battalion was said to have on Saturday 450 soldiers, of which 200 have recently enlisted. It is now said that the battalion will not go to the front.

— The morning press published yesterday an official statement in which it is said that only between 700 and 800 government troops went into action at Canudos and that of this number it is known up to the present that at least 500 are alive.

— It is a curious circumstance that the *Cidade do Rio* was printed at the printing office of the *Gazeta da Tarde*, which was wrecked on the 7th inst. After that incident Patrocinio was obliged to go to the national printing office to have his work done.

— It is again rumored that Dr. Andre Cavalcanti, chief of police, has resolved to resign, and, our readers will regret to hear, Col. Valadão is mentioned as his successor. We ought to have a man at the head of the police department who himself obeys and respects the law.

— A prominent officer connected with the naval revolt indignantly denies that any annexed or expelled officers have joined the Bahia fanatics, and calls for proof. But of what use is it to deny. The jacobins will invent another falsehood as soon as this one is exploded.

— During the whole of last week police detachments were stationed at the offices of the *Jornal do Commercio*, *Jornal do Brasil*, *Gazeta de Notícias* and *D. Quixote*. It requires no comment when the genial Angelo Agostini is compelled to go to the chief of police for protection.

— It is reported that the government will create a naval division to be stationed at Bahia under the command of Rear Admiral Carlos de Noronha. The division will consist of the cruisers *República*, *Príncipe de Marão*, and *Andrada*, and the torpedo-catchers *Yumbua* and *Gustavo Sampaio*.

— The *Notícia* says that a committee of republicans is going to ask the minister of foreign affairs to expel from Brazil the editor of a foreign journal in this city. The republicans would employ their leisure hours to better advantage, if they would spend them in studying the constitution of the republic.

— Gen. Cantuaria, the new commander of the 3rd military district, and the 5th regiment of artillery, left for Bahia last Tuesday on the transport *Carlos Gomes* (ex-*Itaipá*). Col. Thomaz Flores, who had been transferred from the command of the 13th battalion of infantry to that of the 7th, was unable to go on account of illness.

— We are informed that the *ajudas de custo* (travelling expenses) of a lieutenant going to Bahia with the troops now going forward, is 800\$. The government, however, furnishes him transport and support, so that the said 800\$ is in reality a bounty. This implies a very heavy expense for a force of six or eight thousand men.

— According to the observatory report the average temperature on the top of Castle hill during the month of January was 25.2° C. (77.36° Fahr.), the absolute maximum being 34.5° C. (94° Fahr.), and the absolute minimum 19.2° C. (66.56° Fahr.). The rainfall during the month measured 179 millimetres, and there were 22 rainy days.

— The Jacobin story about Visconde de Onofre Preto and Afonso Celso Jr. being found in the woods on the morning of the 9th was a falsehood. These gentlemen went to Petropolis on the evening of the 8th, having been picked up by the train a short distance up the track from S. Francisco, where Col. Gentil de Castro had been murdered.

— The government has appointed Gen. José Maria Marinho da Silva to the command of the 5th (Paraná and Santa Catharina) military district. It is now reported that the interior regions of those two states are also infested with lawless characters, and the government has given instructions to the new district commander to proceed against them with energy.

— Our respected neighbor, the *Gazeta de Notícias*, which has lately been trying to outshine the *Pais* as a first-class Jacobin luminary, surprised us greatly on Saturday last by exhibiting a police force on guard at the entrance to the printing office. Like the *Jornal do Commercio*, perhaps our neighbor's pen has not been running uniformly in this unaccustomed work.

— If the spirit of intolerance, suspicion and terrorizing, displayed by the jacobins, is permitted to prevail, it is easy to foresee the different stages through which the reign of terror will pass. The first sufferers will be the monarchists; then will come the turn of the moderate republicans; and finally the different groups of jacobins, goaded by fear, distrust and hatred, will alternately persecute each other.

— The streets for some days past have been exceptionally quiet and orderly, noticeably in the evening. And it is all due to the press-gangs, whose vigorous efforts to secure "volunteers" have driven all the loafers, vagabonds and disorderly characters into temporary retirement. On Sunday the streets were almost abandoned, and the orators attached at our two Jacobin contemporaries had an unbearably dull day of it.

— The war department is calling for volunteers for filling the vacant ranks in the army.

— Theatrical companies are playing to very small houses, which have been thinned by the fear of impressment into military service.

— Gens. Gomes Pimentel and Savaget have been appointed to command brigades in Bahia. Gen. Marciano Magalhães succeeds Gomes Pimentel in command of the artillery.

— It takes a mighty small shadow to frighten a timid boy. And if he is exceptionally timid, or has been behaving badly, his own troubled conscience will give him all the shadows needed.

— A telegram to the S. Paulo *Diário Popular*, of the 12th inst., says that there were 8,000 men killed at the Canudos fight, which is considerably in excess of the number of men engaged.

— Official appraisers estimate at 6,800\$ the damage to the building occupied by the editorial offices of the *Liberdade* and *Gazeta da Tarde*. They are unable, they say, to estimate the value of the furniture that was burnt.

— The Tiradentes battalion is quartered at the barracks of the 23rd battalion of infantry. It will leave for Bahia, it is stated, on the 20th inst. The commander declares that all officers and soldiers who fail to report before that time will be expelled from the battalion. He is calling for volunteers to enlist in it.

— It is a curious fact that at the beginning of February the government invited Dr. Ruy Barbosa to take charge of the Brazilian case in the Amagu arbitration question, and he was generally acclaimed as the best man for the task.

— One month later his life was in danger and he was compelled to leave the country.

— There was great activity at police headquarters last week in the work of "recruiting." The lock-up was full of men on Friday who had been picked up in the street and brought in for recruits. And in addition to these, all the thieves and disorderly characters brought in were promptly advanced to the dignity of "volunteers." And it is with such materials as these that the government expects to subdue the fanatics and freebooters of Bahia!

— The *Pais* of the 10th sharply criticised the minister of justice for forbidding the assembling of people in the streets. These meetings, principally in front of certain newspaper offices, have been the sources and centres of the disgraceful disorders which have resulted in so much harm, and the minister did right to forbid them. He should have begun earlier.

— And the indignation of the *Pais* shows clearly the reactionary and disorderly character of that sheet.

— It was reported early last week that the minister of justice had resolved to resign because of the irregular proceedings of the chief of police. The latter has certainly given cause for grave suspicions, and the President should not let the occasion pass without an investigation. The failure to prevent street disorders was apparent to every one, and there are reasons for believing that the chief of police was purposely slow in taking measures to preserve order.

— The report that Col. Nunes Tamarindo had been saved appears to have been a mistake. He was wounded in the Canudos fight on the morning of the 4th inst., and was carried off the field in a hammock by some of his men. In the wild flight and disorder, his attendants were left to their own resources, and he was killed by the pursuing fanatics. Stories are afloat that Col. Tamarindo was decapitated, but there is of course no evidence of this. It is also said that the body of Col. Moreira Cesar also fell into the hands of the fanatics.

— Police delegate Eudylides de Moura reports that the attack on Col. Gentil de Castro's house was made by about 50 unknown persons, who uttered shouts of "Long live the memory of Floriano Peixoto!" "Death to the monarchists!" "Kill the leader of the jacobins!" and others of a similar character. The assailants were dispersed by mounted policemen, who, however, were unable to make arrests! In consequence of the heavy rain, says the police delegate, few persons were on the street and for this reason it is difficult to find witnesses. The damage done to house and furniture is estimated in the report at 15,000\$.

— The government having received the bad effect of the outrages committed by the jacobins after receiving the news from Canudos, Minister Amaro Cavalcanti thought that his presence on the street would be useful in promoting moderation and order. The jacobins, however, received him with jeers and jibes and ironical cheers for the "police inspectors." Orders were then issued for the streets to be patrolled by strong detachments of mounted police with loaded guns. At night there were some slight disturbances and the police authorities report that there were cries of "death to police inspector Amaro Cavalcanti!" It appears that the order for patrolling the streets with loaded guns gave offense to the jacobins and that it was consequently revoked.

— The excuses given by the police authorities for not protecting the offices of the *Apostolo*, *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Liberdade* are that the attacks were unexpected and that the crowd was so great as to prevent its dispersion by the police or the arrest of the assailants. At the first excuse, we have no hesitation in saying that it is utterly invalid. Persons with whom we have conversed say that they had foreseen that Jacobin outrages would be committed in the event of Moreira Cesar's defeat and there is no reason why the authorities should not have expected it. As to the second excuse, we did not personally see what occurred, consequently we say nothing, leaving eye-witnesses and other competent persons to decide whether the crowd was so large as to preclude the action of the police.

— Among the passengers which left this port on the *Danube* on Wednesday last was Dr. Ruy Barbosa and Padre Schalligero, editor of the *Apostolo*. Both were fleeing for their lives and were obliged to avoid recognition. In Nova Friburgo, the house of the former was visited by men who were seeking his life, and he was obliged to conceal himself. We wonder if Ruy still thinks that a mistake was not made in 1889.

— The minister of war in his order issued on Saturday the 6th inst., designated for forming part of the forces for operating in Bahia the 5th, 14th, 25th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th and 40th battalions of infantry and the 5th regiment of artillery. Subsequently it was stated that 15 battalions of infantry would be sent to Bahia and it is said that at the cabinet meeting held on Wednesday it was decided that a still larger force would be required. Since then the government has called for volunteers to fill up the ranks, and has accepted the offer of several volunteer battalions to go to Bahia. Among these are the Tiradentes and Benjamin Constant battalions, while the Quinze de Novembro battalion is trying to fill up its ranks and the Batalhao Cavalcanti is instructed to hold itself in readiness. Other volunteer battalions are being organized.

— It will be remembered that we warned the government against plunging heedlessly into a costly and sanguinary war in Bahia, without attempting in the first place to resort to conciliatory measures. It is perhaps not too late even now to follow our advice; but, if war has become inevitable, we urge, for the sake of the honor and future welfare of the country, that it shall be conducted in a humane and civilized manner. Let us have no more such barbarous crimes as those which were perpetrated during the war in Rio Grande and during the naval revolution and which have left an indelible stain on the reputation of the nation. And in order that this may be the case it is necessary to cease inflaming the passions of the people. Let writers and speakers, who claim to be moderate and conservative, have the magnanimous and courage to condemn all hysterical and savage appeals to the worst instincts of human nature.

— The *Notícia* of Sunday tells an amusing and characteristic story of a recent *concurso* (competitive examination) of candidates for the professorship of geography and history in the normal school. The examiners were Capt. Gomes de Castro and Dr. Sylvio Romero, the former an ardent positivist and the latter an equally ardent opponent of positivism. A reference to sociology in the examination started the military professor's talking machine, and the result was a lecture on Comte and Benjamin Constant, their philosophy, and the absolute ignorance and folly of those who oppose it. He denounced the opponents of positivism in glowing terms, and then subsided without a word of explanation as to what all this has to do with the chair of geography and history in the normal school. It so happens that Dr. Sylvio Romero is also a great talker, and, ignoring the absurdity of such a discussion, he promptly responded in a brilliant discourse against positivism. When he had finished there was no time left to finish the examinations, which had to be postponed.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital acknowledges the receipt of the following donations and subscriptions since the last published on January 18th:

Colonel J. T. North s/s.	100.00
Glenn J. S. Capt. Williams & crew.	100.00
Twickenham s/s.	20.00
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Donation from "Windfalls" 280.00
In addition to the above the Matron acknowledges receipt of one bag of coffee each from Messrs Norton, Megaw & Co., W. F. McLaughlin & Co., E. Johnston & Co. and P. S. Nicolson & Co.

BIRTH.

On the 14th inst., at No. 1, Rua de Todos os Santos, Botafogo, the wife of R. J. Davis, of a son.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

In response to the news item in our last issue to the effect that the British colony of this city had taken no steps for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, Consul-General Wagstaff sends us the following resolution adopted at a meeting held on Friday last, in which, it will be seen, steps have been taken to celebrate that important event. We are greatly pleased to record this resolution and trust that, in spite of the hard times through which this colony is passing, they may find some means to make the commemoration imposing and successful. The memorandum which Mr. Wagstaff sends us, is as follows:

"At a meeting held at the British consulate-general at Rio de Janeiro, on the 12th of February 1897, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Consul-General Wagstaff, seconded by Mr. Anderson and carried unanimously:

"That the British community at Rio recognizing the unparalleled event in their national history, resolve to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of their dearly beloved Queen's accession to the Throne, and for that purpose appoint a Committee to draw up an address, or congratulatory message to be sent to Her Majesty on the day appointed and to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating that great event."

BUSINESS NOTES

— On the 11th the manager of the London and Brazilian Bank received an anonymous letter threatening to blow up the bank if he did not put up the exchange rate to 8 pence. Such threats are peculiarly characteristic of the times and of the people who have been creating so much disorder lately.

— We must again call the attention of the director-general of the postoffice to the negligence of his subordinates. A large package of our issue of the 2nd inst., which was mailed here on the 3rd for São Paulo, was delivered in that city only on the 7th. Such negligence involves no slight prejudice to a newspaper proprietor, for his subscribers naturally object to a delivery so irregular as this.

— About two years ago the state of Pará expropriated the water works of that city and placed them under official control. A bill is now under consideration in the state assembly, by the governor's request, authorizing the alienation of the same waterworks. The debt of the state was increased by the issue of 2,000,000\$ in apolices to accomplish the expropriation; will that amount be realized in the proposed sale?

— A movement is now on foot up the coast to secure either the suspension or some modification of the law restricting the coastwise traffic to the national flag. At some places business has been almost wholly suspended and great prejudices are being incurred, because of the lack of vessels in which to ship products to other points along the coast. This result is fully confirming the opinions we have expressed of the untimeliness of this restriction.

— The S. Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 13th says that a contraband had been discovered by a Santos examiner on the day before, amounting in value to 18,000\$. The contraband consisted of several small barrels of drugs enclosed in barrels of pitch. The pitch was dispatched by Messrs. Pereira Coutinho & Almeida for account of the druggist Mattos of Rio de Janeiro. The duties on the contraband drugs are rated at 60\$ the kilo. Of course such excessive duties will always be an incentive for smuggling, and other ingenious ways will be found to evade them.

— The municipal council is now taken with the prevalent "retrenchment fever," and has made a beginning by suppressing the short-hand reports of the sessions of the municipal council, and ordering that the work in future shall be done by the staff of the municipal secretariat. This looks promising of course, but when the council at once provides for an increase of 18 men in that office for that special work whose salaries will amount to 74,800\$, or much more than the present short-hand service, one can not help an unpatriotic smile over the ideas of retrenchment which prevail in these latitudes.

FINANCIAL NOTES

— Plates for counterfeiting Brazilian 2000 notes have been discovered in Montevideo. Counterfeits of 10\$ and 20\$ of the same origin are already in circulation in Rio Grande.

— The government has extended to 30th September the period for redeeming without discount the following treasury notes: 500\$ and 100\$ of the 5th estampa, 200\$, 100\$ and 50\$ of the 6th estampa, and 20\$ of the 7th estampa.

— The secretary of the state of Amazonas telegraphs that in the months of January and February the revenue receipts of that state amounted to 5,339,274\$95 and that there is a cash balance of 2,761,000\$ in the state treasury.

— An executive decree of the 13th inst. makes a special appropriation of 2,000,000\$ for the war department. The cause alleged for this appropriation is the pressing necessity of adopting energetic measures for maintaining order and of meeting the additional expenses required by military operations in Bahia.

Grande Hotel Internacional

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

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The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The luncheon have likewise been improved.

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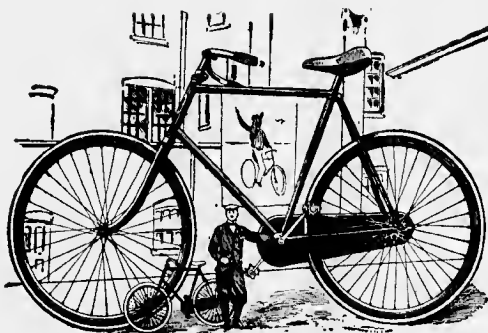


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